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MEASURES OF δ *EQUULEI*, = O Σ 535.

Unfavorable weather prevented observations of this interesting binary until the morning of May 3d (astronomical date). It was then distinctly elongated, and a measure was secured without much difficulty. Another measure was made on the following morning under somewhat less favorable conditions, though the elongation was unmistakable. The distance measured in a pair of this kind is likely to be the longer diameter of the image, rather than the actual distance between the centers of the two components, unless the observing conditions are ideal. My estimates of distance on both nights, based on the thickness of the micrometer wires, was $\frac{1}{10}$ " or a very little more.

The measures are:

	θ	ρ	wt.
1901.337	201°.5	0".13	4.
1901.340	200°.3	0.16	3.

The quadrant is wholly indeterminate. I have taken the third quadrant for the purpose of comparison with Professor HUSSEY's ephemeris (No. 76, p. 223, these *Publications*), which gives for 1901.338 192°.0 0".10.

R. G. AITKEN.

MEASURES OF THE COMPANIONS TO *SIRIUS* AND *PROCYON*.

Sirius.

1901.165	135°.7	4".97	3	36
.277	134°.4	5.18	4	36
.296	135°.0	5.25	4	36
1901.25	135°.0	5".13		

Procyon.

1901.154	337°.1	"	3	36
.156	338°.6	5.23	3	36
.299	339°.9	5.05	3	36
1901.20	338°.5	5".13		

The last two measures of *Sirius* were made in strong twilight. The seeing then was excellent, so that a thousand-power eyepiece could be used and the companion could be seen steadily during the whole time of observation. The good seeing lasted only a short time, however, and *Procyon* could not be measured on either night. The companion to the latter star is now much

harder to see than the companion to *Sirius*, and the measures, especially of distance, are subject to much larger probable error.

ZWIERS's ephemeris gives for *Sirius*.—

1901.25 133°.3 5".07.

R. G. AITKEN.

May 8, 1901.

THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR ROWLAND.

The physical side of Astronomy suffered a great loss on April 16th, in the death of Professor HENRY A. ROWLAND, of Johns Hopkins University, in the fifty-third year of his age. Professor ROWLAND occupied the Chair of Physics from 1876, the date of the opening of the university, until the time of his death.

Professor ROWLAND's contributions to our knowledge of heat, electricity, and light earned for him a place in the front rank of the physicists of the world. Astronomy is indebted to him mainly for the perfection of the diffraction-grating and for his studies on the grating spectrum of the Sun. His tables of wavelengths in the solar spectrum are so generally in use that they may be said to form the basis of all accurate astronomical spectroscopy. His premature death has given rise to heartfelt expressions of regret from the entire scientific world.

W. W. C.

THE LICK OBSERVATORY BULLETIN.

Early in the present year the Lick Observatory began to issue a bulletin to supply a want long felt. Its purpose was to furnish a medium of publication insuring prompt distribution of important results, and likewise that it should be used for publishing long and technical articles unsuitable for journal publication, and which could not await publication in volume form.

It is not intended that the mailing-list shall include individuals except in the rare cases where investigators have not ready access to the *Bulletin* through institutions.

Bulletins Nos. 1 and No. 2 have been issued. They contain Professor TUCKER's meridian-circle positions of the comparison-stars to be used as a basis for determining the solar parallax, from observations of the planet *Eros*. The total number of stars